both average and drought periods. These four objectives need to be defined in more detail before a viable water management strategy can be developed. Following are draft definitions and subobjectives for each:

Reduce diversion conflicts between water users and environmental needs during average and drought periods

- Reduce adverse effects of water diversions on ecosystem health while striving to maintain water supply availability.
- Reduce impacts of environmental protection constraints on water supply operations while striving to keep environmental impacts of water operations low.

Increase supply availability during average and drought periods to the extent it is economically feasible

- Increase urban conservation to the extent it is economically feasible.
- Increase agricultural conservation to the extent it is economically feasible.
- Increase water recycling to the extent it is economically feasible.
- Provide an institutional structure in which a properly regulated and protective water market will allow water to move between users, including environmental uses, on a voluntary and compensated basis.
- Modify water supply operations to contribute towards meeting Ecosystem Restoration Program objectives leading to large self-sustaining populations of at-risk native species, reduced need for additional Delta constraints on exports, and potentially contribute to elimination of some existing constraints.
- Allow no further uncompensated reduction in water diversions beyond those currently required (1999).

Increase water system operational flexibility so it is better suited to respond to biological and hydrological variability and be more resilient to potential disasters.

- Increase the ability to interrupt or shift diversions, without resulting in supply reduction, in response to biological conditions or unforseen circumstances.
- Increase system ability to adapt to changing/variable conditions.
- Reduce risk of potential system outages from earthquakes, floods, and general deterioration of Delta levees.
- Improve capacity to export water from the Delta while protecting environmental needs.
- Improve water supply predictability so users can make economic commitments with increased confidence.
- Improve the system's ability to shift water from season to season and from year to year to respond to hydrologic variability.

Improve water quality so available water supplies are suitable for more uses and reuses.

- Reduce total dissolved solids (TDS) in Delta water supply to allow increasing the blending ratio between Delta water supply with other water supplies.
- Reduce TDS in Delta export water supply to allow increased opportunities for recycling.
- Reduce TDS in Delta export water supply to reduce need for additional treatment of industrial process water.
- Modify water supply operations, where possible, to contribute towards meeting major objectives of the CALFED Water Quality Program:
  - Water quality targets for constituents affecting ecosystem, agricultural, and recreational water uses
  - Water quality targets for drinking water supplies; public health protection equivalent to source quality of bromide less than 50 ppb, total organic carbon less than 3 ppm, and pathogens less than the national average